#### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2:15- Lucia di Lam ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2:18—Lacts of Lacts of PIRE THEATRE 2 8:20 Rosemary Lost, Strayed or TH AVENUE THEATRE 2 8:15 Lost, Strayed or

Pavorita.

MERRAY HILL THEATRE—2—S—A Good Thing.

OLYMPIA THEATRE—2—S—Santa Maria.

PALMER'S THEATRE—2—S.15—Rearing Dick & Co.

HATH STREET THEATRE—8—The Cherry Pickers.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. ety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Premier Laurier of the Dominion gave out the terms of the Manitoba school question settlement. — The Italian Government officially confirmed the signing of the Italo-Brazilian treaty. — The death is announced of Noel Parfait, the French politician and author. — Otto, Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode, died in Wernigerode.

DOMESTIC.—Major McKinley's callers in cluded General Nelson A. Miles and General cluded General Nelson A. Miles and General Charles T. Grosvenor. — Charges of fraud and conspiracy are made against the officials of the Harrison International Telephone Company, of Chicago. — The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty as rector of the Catholic University, in Washington, to succeed Bishop Keane, is announced. — Further details of the Bancroft's mission to Constantinople are given in Washington dispatches. — Governor-elect Black says he has given no one authority to say that he will appoint Louis F. Payn Superintendent of Insurance.

CITY.—The Yale and Princeton football teams

Payn Superintendent of Insurance.

CITY.—The Yale and Princeton football teams arrived here for to-day's big game. — The Jury in the case of Colonel Mello Nunez and Captain Charles B. Dickman, alleged Cuban fill-busters, was ordered to bring in a scaled verdict to Judge Brown this morning. — Four arrests were made in the case of the mysterious death of Frank P. Arbuckle, of Denver. — Stocks were weak and dull.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 38%.

THE FUTURE. The hearty welcome which sincere Republicans extend to the Sound Money Democrats, by no one more eloquently expressed than by Governor McKinley himself, is not for to-day alone. They have made themselves politically houseless and homeless. The tendency of their party toward repudiation and Anarchy will not be overcome by 1900, and may not be until much later. They are level-headed men in the main, and know that the Democratic machinery will be remorselessly used to crowd them out of all share in the party, or in its next convention. Many of them argue that the Democratic Convention of 1900 may be anxious to retain their participation and even to ask their control. But the brighest and ablest of them do not look for any such state of things. Accurately stated, the prospect for them is maintenance of an independent party for more than four years, or an alliance with the Republicans until the repudiators and Anarchists have been finally overthrown. It is not a question of sentiment which they have to meet, but one of practical

The Democrats included in this number are among the brightest and most intelligent men. and the most competent and experienced managers, of the Democratic party. It is literally a question whether the party can live with the brains gone out of it. Many strong men who were compelled by the exigencies of the recent contest to stay with the ship are well known to be and will certainly be found in hostile ranks whenever the same issues are presented again. Yet nothing seems more probable than that the same issues will be forced upon the party in 1900 and that the men who believe in sound money and loyal enforcement of National laws will be driven to choose between shiect submission and open warfare.

A separate organization of National Democrats, holding fast the principles of their ancient party and refusing at any cost to favor a candidate opposed to them, would not have before it a brilliant prospect. It could not expect to control legislation. Its members would be forced to choose between the free silver and unlimited paper inflationists and the Republicans, and on almost every practical issue would be compelled to act with the Republicans. As Mr. Cockran stated, it would be to them intolerable that a President should be compelled to win the votes of free-silver men in order to preserve the Treasury from bankruptcy. Men who are thus compelled to regard a great National organization as the only salvation for the principles which they hold dearest, it is safe to say, will find it their duty to help that organisation to their utmost ability, and not by rotes in the air or by abstention from voting.

Vet they differ from the Republicans on the tariff. It seems to them a hard thing to defend and vote for a revenue policy which they think milstaken. Yet General Palmer, and many other war Democrats whom history will ever honor as noble and patriotic, did heartily sustain the ablican party thirty years ago or more beit was to them the only practical agency which the Union could be maintained. Histery repeats itself. The disloyalty of to-day is all the more dangerous because it is not openly al and does not in arms resist the laws.

The patriotic Democrats will find themselves drawn irresistibly to the support of Governor McKinley, not because they think on all questions as he does, but because they infinitely prefer honesty and loyalty, with such a financial policy as Governor McKinley may propose, to the company of the repudiators and the Anarchists. They may be assured that their patriotic choice is not unappreciated. The Republican party is utterly unable to forsake or surrender or compromise its own convictions, but strongly desires in the future, as in the past, the union of all loyal and patriotic citizens, to resist those nether forces which threaten free institutions and the structure of modern civilization.

A GREAT NEED, BUT SLOW WORK.

The bond sale having supplied the city with abundant means for the construction of new schoolhouses, it is a disappointment to learn that several years will probably elapse before those additions to the educational equipment of the municipality which are already needed can be made, while in the interval the growth of population is certain to increase the demand. In reply to inquiries as to the cause of such slow work, in contrast to the rapidity with which buildings are put up for private owners, several officials under the Board of Education, including the Superintendent of Schools, the Deputy Superintendent of Buildings and the bookkeeper, have made various interesting statements in The Tribune. It is explained that the acquisition of a school site usually takes more than a year, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment preferring condemnation proceedings to a straightout purchase; that architects take a great deal of time to draw plans, and that the acceptance of them is a very leisurely process; that contractors are never expeditions in examining the plans and bidding for the work; that when they have finally begun operations, after long delay in the letting of the contracts, they are often slow about finishing them, for the reason that they cannot get the money due on account, and that thus, from first to last, nobody is in a hurry except the citizens whose children cannot find places in the

These statements appear to be a pretty good explanation, but a very poor excuse. That there may be a better reason for delays than appears on the surface we cannot deny. The ways of municipalities are mysterious, and modifications which seem desirable are not always easy. Nor do we suppose that any one person is solely responsible for any particular defect in the methods of administration. The chief fault is presumably with a system, or lack of system, that is chock-full of red tape and inertia. And yet we should not be surprised if an official having to do with this matter, in case he chanced to be a man of extraordinary energy and decision of character, should be gratified to find himself capable of hastening a process which is slow and costly. We should think it possible, for example, that such an official might succeed in convincing his colleagues that it would not infrequently be good policy to acquire a school site by a quick purchase, instead of paying more for it at the end of condemnation proceedings lasting perhaps two years.

The authorities concerned now have \$6,500,000 with which to carry on this important business. Of course everybody knows what they will do with it. They will use it for new schools. The only question is whether they will find a way to save a considerable part of the time which is commonly worse than wasted in accomplishing work of this sort, or continue to excite wonder and regret at the inferiority of public to private

## HE BROUGHT DOWN A DOE.

The campaign of 1900 is still making progress in Southwestern Missouri among the Ozark hills. It has already been recorded that on Wednesday Mr. Bryan, having donned a hunting suit, penetrated the fastnesses of that region in company with Popocratic Chairman Jones, Governor Stone of Missouri and other political luminaries, and, after missing several shots, "finally succeeded in killing a rabbit." After in a day. It is not amenable to the ways and the effect question and the prospects for 190 From the daily bulletin which keeps the world informed as to the progress of the campaign it is learned that on Thursday the party again donned hunting suits and proceeded to make a tour of the hunting park which appears to be the principal feature of that region. It was no doubt a great day for all the animal tribes that roam at will through those wooded hills and leafy vales. The brevity of the dispatch leaves us uninformed as to the interesting and exciting details of the expedition; and regret is again awakened at the absence of Mr. Julian Hawthorne and his lively pen from the scene of action. We may well imagine, however, the effect upon the animal creation of the announce ment that they were about to be honored with a visit from Bryan, Jones and Stone. For if Orpheus, who never was nominated for office and never exercised his gifts at the tail-end of a railroad train, was able to draw all the beasts of the field after him by his melodious voice and tuneful lyre, how must all animated nature in the Ozark hills have thrilled with expectancy at the coming of Bryan, Jones and Stone, the

melodious vocalist with two tuneful lyres? Again it is recorded that, notwithstanding the animals must have flocked up in front of the muzzle of his gun, Mr. Bryan was "not as successful as the other huntsmen" and "his aim was not always true to the mark." This was not by any means a new experience with him. but with four years of practice before him it is not impossible that he may improve his aim so as to be able to hit something worth while in 1900. He did, in fact, bring down a "doe" on Thursday. It seems that the number of deer allowed to be killed under the rules of the club owning the game preserve was already full, but "in honor of Mr. Bryan the rule was suspended. So, as the record runs, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon "the party found a fine doe. The deer was not badly frightened, and stood its "ground until Mr. Bryan sent a bullet into its 'left side." Finer courtesy than this on the part of the club to its illustrious guest could hardly be imagined. It smacks of the loyalty and devotion with which when royalty goes hunting the retainers hold their fire while they drive up the game and give the King a chance, So Mr. Bryan, by the courtesy and with the assistance of the club, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon brought down a doe. And this, it is announced, "was the event of the trip."

A doe! But why a doe? It is not usual for hunters, especially in game preserves, to kill the young deer. It may have been a stretch of courtesy on the part of the members of the club. who realized that after their illustrious guest had donned a hunting sult it was absolutely necessary that he should shoot something, and the foolish doe was the only thing that would stand near enough to him to be hit. Or, it may be that Mr. Bryan bimself, having heard so often during the campaign from Chairman Jones that what they stood most in need of was "dough," somehow connected in his mind the young deer with this long-felt want, and insisted upon bringing down the "doe." That would be a sufficient explanation. For, having on Wednesday added to his stock of left hind feet of graveyard rabbits, a lack of which was one of the causes of his defeat, it must have given him great satisfaction to have brought down the doe on Thursday, if he supposed, as seems likely, that in doing so he was filling the oft-repeat-

ed requisition of Chairman Jones. To-day he leaves the scene of his triumphs in

the Ozark hills and starts for Denver, bearing his game with him. There he is advertised for Tuesday, the 24th, to "sound a bugle-call for the campaign of 1900." It will no doubt be a grand affair. Mr. Bryan may not be a great success as a hunter, but as a bugler he "beats the band."

CIVIL SERVICE ELECTION INSPECTORS. Civil Service Reform has made astonishing progress within the last two years. There are nose who believe that its extension in many instances has been too rapid, and The Tribune is inclined to think that the way in which it was used in this city-unintentionally, of course-to keep in place the great horde of Tammany officeholders after the people had voted for their removal, was neither in the interests of clean politics nor good government. But whatever mistakes have been made in its name, none save a few blatant politicians doubt that it has come to stay, and that its complete extension into every department of the public service is as desirable as it is inevitable.

Among the few departments which still remain without its scope is one that should be brought under its jurisdiction immediately. We refer to election inspectors and poll clerks. These positions are still in the hands of the politicians, and notwithstanding the radical changes that have been made in the election laws of this and other progressive States, and the complicated work now required at the hands of these officers, they are still selected from among the wardworkers and camp-followers of the party machines. An effort has been made here by the Police Commissioners to apply Civil Service tests, and with some degree of success; but in the smaller cities and towns of the State the selection of these officials still rests with the political bosses, to whom these places are just so much patronage for bestowal upon the most faithful of their followers, regardless, as a rule, of experience or qualification.

What is the result? Men utterly unaccustomed to figures and mentally incapable of digesting the election laws are put in positions that require at least a fair degree of intelligence and clerical experience. As a natural consequence blunders are made in addition, stupid decisions are rendered, returns are slow in coming in, and the many blanks required at a general election improperly filled out. All of this is inharmonious with the purpose of the election law, the distinctive aims of which are celerity and accuracy in the registration of a voter's decree. The compensation of these officlals is made by the people, and the people have the right to demand that they should have the best possible service for their money. The pay, we admit, is not excessive, and the question of its increase might properly be considered, but the whole matter should be placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission.

It does not follow from this that the partisan character of the election boards should be destroyed; on the contrary, political committees could still vouch for the Republicanism or Democracy of their respective candidates, but such recommendations would only secure the appointment of the individual when supplemented by the indorsement of the Civil Service Boards. The present method of appointing the election inspectors is a relic of the old order of things, and should be swept away as quickly as possible. It belongs to the past; it is not in harmony with the requirements of to-day.

#### COMING TO TERMS IN TURKEY.

The Armenian question, and perhaps the whole Turkish question, may be little if any further from settlement than that relating to the Venezuelan boundary. M. Hanotaux at Paris and M. Cambon at Constantinople have succeeded in doing what nearly all Europe has been vainly demanding for the last two years. They have overcome the inertia, the "non possumus" attitude, of the Porte, and have set the machinery of reform in motion. It is not moving very rapidly as yet, but it is moving, and that is a great gain. Indeed, rapid progress is not to be expected. The administration of the Turkish Empire cannot be transformed practical countries of the West. When the vas complexity of the interests involved is taken into consideration, the heterogeneous population, the maze of laws and customs and traditions, and a thousand and one other circumstances directly bearing upon the case, nothing is to be seen more clearly than the need of exercising all possible patience in dealing with the 'Eastern question." The idea that everything could be set right in a twinkling by the independent action of some one Power is utter folly. United Europe is responsible for the present condition of the Turkish Empire, and United Europe only can bring about peacefully and effectively the changes which are desired. If France now seems to be moving the Porte, that is because the Porte realizes that France is the spokesman of all the other Powers.

It was on November 3 that M. Hanotaux spoke on the Turkish question in the French Cham ber of Deputies. The Sultan had the full text of the speech telegraphed to him. As soon as he had read it, he sent one of his secretaries to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, inviting him to an audience. A few days later an im perial proclamation of reforms was issued. It was decreed that all persons who had been ar rested, on suspicion of political plots or other wise, against whom no definite charges existed should be at once released; that the police should prosecute no peaceful Armenians; that the Armenian Assembly should be called together to choose a new Patriarch-which has now been done; that Mazhar Bey, charged with responsibility for the murder of Father Salvatori, should be brought before a court martialwhich has been done; that Anis Pacha, Vali of Diarbekir, charged with responsibility for the disturbances there, should be dismissed-which has been done; that the various Valis should us special means for the prevention of further disturbanees; that the damaged Roman Catholic convents in Asia Minor should be repaired at the expense of the Turkish Government; that relief should be distributed among the destitute population of Armenia; that Nadin Bey, Prefect of Police in Constantinople, who behaved un entisfactorily during the rioting there, should be dismissed-which has been done; and that the general scheme of administrative reform agreed upon by the Powers and accepted by the Porte last year should be executed as promptly as possible.

Now there were ten specific decrees of reform promulgated a fortnight ago. At least four of them have already been put into effect, and there is reason to believe most, perhaps all, the rest have also been. The last one mentioned. which is the most important of all, cannot in the nature of things be executed instantaneously, but M. Cambon seems to be satisfied with the progress which is being made in that direction. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to prompt reforms is the state of the Turkish Treasury, which is well-nigh bankrupt. It has been found necessary to cut down by 15 per cent the salaries of all public servants, though they were before this reduction by no means high; and even now the Government is some months in arrears with its pay-roll. Russia has agreed to postpone the payment of onehalf the war indemnity due to her, and that fact has afforded some little relief, but not enough to put Turkish finances on a sound basis. Nevertheless, as we have said, a hopeful beginning has been made toward better

things, and there must be no hesitation in giving credit for it very largely to the French Government and its Ambassador. France has succeeded because the Porte knows she has all Europe behind her, but also because France herself knows-M. Hapotaux and M. Cambon know-how to take the best possible advantage of such a situation, for the good of the Armenians and of the Turkish Empire, of the European Powers and of the civilized world.

#### ANOTHER VICTORY FOR REFORM.

The conquest of the spoils system proceeds slowly, but it proceeds just the same. A victory for reform municipal government has just been won in Baltimore, which is of local application solely, but which will have great influence as an example and a warning. It adds one more to the succession of triumphs which have been won in various States and cities in the last few years, when the attempts of spoilsmen to tamper with government machinery have been submitted to judicial review. That old favorite trick of the politician afraid of being retired. the gerrymander has in many places ceased to be available. Civil Service Reform is firmly established. The New-York Court of Appeals has recently overthrown some schemes to steal city patronage by legislation. And now comes the highest court of Maryland to confirm the Mayor of Baltimore in the powers which he insisted on exercising to the confusion of the machine politicians of that city.

When Mayor Hooper took office on the overthrow of the Baltimore Democratic Ring he was pledged to give a reform administration. But no sooner did he attempt to carry out this pledge than the wrath of the Councilmen, representing the spoilsmen in the Republican party, became aroused. Some of his nominations were reluctantly confirmed, and then some were rejected. Finally the demand was made that Captain Noble H. Creager should be made City Collector, and it was asserted that Mr. Hooper had been nominated with an understanding that he would appoint Creager. The Mayor emphatically denied this and refused to send in the nomination. Then the Council passed an ordinance, based on a statute that the Mayor and Council might 'regulate" the method of making the appointments vested in them by law, depriving the Mayor of all voice in appointments and assuming entire control itself. This the Mayor vetoed. it was passed over his veto, and then the Counell elected Creager City Collector. But the Mayor refused to swear the new Collector into office, and, until the oath had been taken before the Mayor, Creager could do nothing. So he brought suit to compel the Mayor to administer the oath and won his case in the lower court. but the Court of Appeals reverses the decision and sustains the Mayor in every point.

This decision is not taken on any narrow technical ground which leaves the way open for further intrigue. It covers the whole field, and declares that the Mayor cannot be deprived of nominating power vested in him by the Legislature, even if the Council voted unanimously to that effect and the Mayor himself concurred in the resolution. It puts beyond all attack or even surrender the Mayor's appointing power. subject only to confirmation by the Council. leaves the spoilsmen utterly helpless and under the necessity of acquiescing in Mayor Hooper's choice of office-holders, or of permitting to remain in their places the Democratic ringsters who have been holding over. It renders vold thirty ordinances transferring the power of appointment from the Mayor to the Council, and those appointments which, except for these ordinances, are vested in the Mayor alone are made

entirely independent of the Council. The Mayor takes his victory in a proper spirit. He says: "I have never cared to have what "is known as the patronage of the Mayor's office. but I have always believed that good city govternment demanded that the executive should "have the power of naming the officers of the per "municipality." He adheres to his intention to make appointments solely on the ground of fitness, and invites the co-operation of the Council in reforming the departments and abolishing useless offices. The spoilsmen, for their part, recognize that they are beaten, and generally which he addressed, as usual, a large crowd on means that prevail in more modern and more profess a willingness to abide by the result with And we'll make mugs of the lot of them next Saturlonger. The leaders are advising them to make the best of the defeat and work heartily with the Mayor for the reform of the municipality. Thus step by step are spollsmen taught that government does not exist to furnish them jobs

> The examination in supplementary proceed ings of the State Inspector of Gas Meters is of interest to only a small circle. How different would it be if the meters, instead of the inspector, could be examined in supplementary

There isn't a doubt that the Yale and Princeton football teams will put plenty of vigor into the struggle this afternoon. But there may be a possibility that in the heat of conflict one or more of the players will put something else in which ought to be left out. The last instructions to both elevens should be to play a gen-

Not the least noteworthy of the results of the election is the hostility to Bryan and free silver shown in the South, in many cases by men and fournals that supported him. One of these fournals, "The Mobile Register," explicitly condemns every plank in the Chicago platform. Another, "The Atlanta Journal," in effect does the same thing. Another, "The Memphis Commercial Appeal," says the silver question is dead. "The Macon Telegraph" thanks Heaven that its candidate was beaten; and "The San Antonio Express" says it has had enough of Bryanism. It is already evident that the Democrats are not going to hold the South unless they repudiate free sliver.

Kansas are talking about making Mexican silver a legal tender in that suffering Commonwealth. It's another proof of the ancient adage that whom the gods would destroy they first

The Pope's effort to draw all the Christian world under his authority seems to have been successful so far as the Abyssinian sect is concerned, King Menelek declaring himself an obedient son of the Church, though he is not willing to comply with the Pontifical desire that the Italian prisoners yet in his hands shall be released. He looks upon them as the only security he possesses that Italy will carry out her promises and pay her indemnity. He is clearly a somewhat level-headed Abyssinian who knows how to be plous and politic at the same time, and estimates unsecured European promises and secured European captives at their

If the women who crowd the courtroom in which Maria Barberi is on trial for her life knew that it added greatly to her distress to be incessantly stared at by them, they would probably-well, in that case, they would probably crowd and stare just the same, or harder.

It has been repeatedly charged, and a multitude of persons unquestionably believe, that American beer commonly contains injurious ingredients. For this reason it seems foolish for brewers to antagonize the proposed investigation of their product, unless they know that the accusation is well founded. Disproof of it would certainly be worth a great deal of money

Of course the return of Croker is without political significance. Has he not assured his former fellow-citizens repeatedly that he has "retired

from politics"? Nevertheless, we imagine that his coming is awaited with more than ordinary interest in Tammany Hall.

Too great importance is being attached to the fact that the Government of Bolivia has recognized the Cuban rebels as belligerents. Bolivia is situated far inland, and, being deemed insignificant by its less prosperous and jealous neighbors, its example is not likely at once to be emulated. The movement by Bolivia will rather retard than hasten recognition by the South American States, although the enthusiasm with which the measure was carried through the Chamber and Senate, overwhelming all conservative opposition, and signed by the President in the midst of a popular demonstration, serves as a criterion of sentiment that is applicable to one and all of the South American Republics.

#### PERSONAL.

John Endicott, of Beverly, Mass., who is nearly one hundred years old, is said to be the only living eye-witness of the famous engagement between the Chesapeake and the Shannon.

For many weeks the Italian papers have been sying pleasant things concerning Menelek, the Emperor of Abyssinia, with whom the treaty of peace was signed the other day. Among them is the following anecdote: "Somebody spoke to the Negus concerning a letter that had been written by the mother of one of the Italian prisoners, in which the good woman had said, in the most ingenuous the good woman had said, in the most ingenuous language: They announced to me your death, but I do not believe them. Every day I burn my little taper before the Madonna, who will return you to my affection. Every day I weep in awaiting your return. The Emperor was very much moved on hearing the words of the bereaved mother, and ordered a search to be made for the prisoner. He was still alive, and one day, during the Emperor's noonday meai, he was brought before His Majesty, who said: 'I don't want your poor mother to weep any longer: from this moment you are free, and you shall return to Italy and to her with the first caravan that leaves the city.'"

By the will of the late John Hoffman Collamore Boston, \$300 is given to each of the charity funds of seventeen different Masonic bodies, and \$50,000 to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, sum is to be called the "John H. Collamore Pur and is to be for the relief of deserving Masons their families.

Cardinal Satolli declares that there is no truth whatever in the recent cable dispatches from Rome saying that he had denounced Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Keane and other American Catho-lies to the Pope.

Governor Hogg denies the statement that has children named Ima, Ura and Shesa. He has daughter who is named Ima, and three boys amed respectively, William, Michael and Thomas,

Dr. Edmund Potts Christian, of Detroit, who has just died, was one of the most eminent physicians Michigan. For years he was one of the editors of "The Peninsular Journal of Medicine" and of of "The Peninsular Journal of Medicine" and of "The Detroit Medical Journal." He was president of the Michigan State Medical Society for many years, and in 1835 was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, representing the University of Michigan. He represented the Michigan State Medical Society at a number of conventions, and was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Michigan. He had been a Republican ever since the formation of the party.

Chauncey M. Depew will deliver an address before the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Montpelier on Monday, November 23. uses of the Vermont Legislature have unant

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

hn Newport, colored, of Sodus Point, N. Y. They named the children George Washington and Rober E. Lee. In 1890 triplets were born. They were christened James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Ulysses S. Grant. Two weeks ago there was another birth mother used to be Republicans, but in 1892 the father adopted the Democratic faith. So when it came to naming the new arrivals Bryan's three names were utilized, but as a sop to the mother, who still mains a Republican, the fourth pickanning was named William McKinley. Mother and babes are do-

In Marienbad.—"See here, waiter, why is the mirror hung so low in my bedroom?"
"The proprietor ordered it, sir. He says that all people want to see is whether their waists are growing smaller."—(Filegende Blätter.

A Princeton ditty which will probably be heard the football field runs as follows Will yiz be wid us when we tackle dear old Yale? We will! Will yez be there without fail?

Yis! Then let us be there, and we'll do them up for

Crimsonbeak-That alarm-clock of mine went las

night for the first time in a year.
Yeast-Why didn't it go before?
"Well, because it's the first time I ever fired it
a cat."—(Yonkers Statesman.

"The Baltimore Sun" says that no professors of the Catholic University of Washington will be removed by the Pope. It quotes a prominent Catholic as say-ing that the three so-called liberal professors who have been attacked were all members of the famous ommission which examined the doctrine of the Re-Dr. McGlyne. "There were," said he, "originally four of them-all professors at the Catholic Univer-Rev. Drs. O'Gorman, Pace, Bouquillon and Sha han. These learned men were made a commission by Cardinal Satolli to examine into the report on the soundness of the doctrine of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. As well known, they reported that there was nothing right. One of them, the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, before the 'liberal' party was attacked, was made Bishop of Sloux Falls. The other three remained at the univer

In the Modern Want Column.—"A young crimina lawyer desires, at a sultable remuneration, a respect able criminal."—(Filegende Blätter.

In speaking of the Yale-Princeton football game "The Yale Alumni Weekly" says: "We for victory. Win or lose, we expect a creditable both elevens the kind of football which is worthy of them as representatives of the universities of Prince ton and Vale. In the men who meet the Yale player, on Saturday this university has found honorable antagonists in various sports and on the platform We trust that the game will at least have this re-sult—the strengthening of mutual goodwill and

Pedler (selling a tooth-brush)—Those are the best tooth-brushes in the world.

Customer—Haven't you any better ones?

Pedler—Oh, yes, here are some better ones!—(Fliegende Blätter.

The delegates who attended in Paris the Congres of the International Co-operative Alliance, dedicated in the Square des Epinettes the statue of Jean Le-claire, who first, in 1842, applied to the institution he had founded the system of participation in profits of the various ventures carried on by the Internationa Co-operative Alliance. The statue is of bronze, erected upon a pedestal of Vosges granite. Leclaire is represented as bending over a laborer in order to raise him to his own level. At his feet are various attributes of the house-painter's profession, to which he belonged. On the pedestal is this simple tion: "A Jean Leclaire, ses ouvriers," followed by the enumeration of his merits.

A Matter of Subsequent Detail.—"It's going to be plendid book," said the publisher, with enthusiasn plendid book, said "Indeed?"

"Yes. Hand-made paper, deckled edges, half-tone illustrations and a binding that will be a perfect dream. It's going to be a splendid seiler."

"But what are you going to put inside of it?"

"Why, the hand-made paper with the deckled

edges."
"But isn't there going to be anything in it to read?"
"By Jove, old fellow, I'm glad you mentioned that!
Do you know, I came pretty near forgetting all about
It?"—(Washington Star.

Oakland, Cal., which used to pay \$500 a m the removal of its garbage, now derives a revenue

Bryan has concluded that, in order to make himself a prominent candidate in the campaign of 1900, his blography and his public utterances during the last year must be placed before the people in book form during the month of January. The blography is to be written by his wife. The W. H. Conkey Company, of Chicago, are the publishers. Bryan calculates that there will be a large demand for this book. Insamuch as Bryan received 6,000,000 votes, if his partisans come up to his expectations, his book will obtain a very large circulation. He is evidently so convinced that it will be quite a silver mine that he has directed that half the proceeds of the book shall be devoted to the cause of bimetalliem.—(Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Bucharest, Rumania, has a \$40,000 bleyele track.

Greenc-They tell me you have got a wonder for a wife. You have a well-ordered house, they say.

Gray-Yes; Clara is forever ordering somebody around. When it isn't the girl or the dog, it's your humble servant. Oh, yes, our house is well ordered, and no mistake!—(Boston Transcript.

#### THE AUTUMN ACADEMY.

SOME OF THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE NEW

The exhibition at the Academy of Design which will open to the public next Monday morning has one surprise to offer. Its most conspicuous names are German. Possibly all the owners of those names are American-born, and they are not noticeably Teutonic in their pictures. Nevertheless a definite impression is received as of a German-American demonstration. In the corridor the first painting which attracts attention by virtue of its effective composition, if through no other merits, is Mr. Springer's "Wandering Jew," a design which brings the legendary traveller before the Sphinx. A hunting scene, pleasant in color and true in movement, "The Meet," is by Mr. Fritz Amling; and near by the study of a woman called "Eugenie," which contains some excellent modelling about the head, is signed F. von der Lancken. The only other artistic productions in the corridor are Mr. Verbeck's "Enchantment," a roughly painted but artlessly clever sketch, and Miss Thaw's "Portrait of Mrs. 8.," a piece of work which shows knowledge and a feeling

The north gallery demands less dependence upon

allen names, though here also in the vigorous "Por-trait of Mr. L.," which is contributed by Maurice Fromkes, we have one of the most thorough and nteresting canvases in the exhibition. Walsh's two suave portraits of young feminine sitters in white and yellow, respectively, will be no ticed for their easy execution and tasteful color Miss Trask's "Eel Spearer" is good. The picture has body and color. Landscapes by Mr. Coffin and Bruce Crane lend light to this room, and there is study of "St. Louis Bridge at High Water" by study of "St. Louis Bridge at standard atmos-Homer Lee, which has delicately analyzed atmosphere and reveals skill in the synthetic of a delicate theme. In the east gallery a Japanes of a delicate theme. In the east gainery a Japanese scene by Mr. Weldon, J. S. King's "Golden Rod," Mr. Metcaife's "Morning on the Loing," and Mr. Parton's "Golden October" are the best landscapes. Mr. Williams would be mentioned with these artists if his "October Day, Vermont," were not too fig. grantly an echo of Diaz. (His "Landscape-A Fugitive," in the south gallery, shows his poetic vein in a better light.) An Algerian picture by Mr. man-another of his Oriental decorative designs and a nude by Miss Jessie Anthony-Mixer are the only figure pieces of consequence here, and neither is of very much consequence. The "Study of a Head" by Mr. Wiles is clever but thin. The west gallery would be quite arid if it were not for Mo Gay's spacious landscape, "Mother Earth," a di-nified and sympathetic picture, in spite of its slightly exaggerated scale, and the few landscape studies by Mr. Freeman, Mr. Minor and Mr. Blaney. Here, once more, the German comes to the front. Mr. Ditzler's "War" is an example of brisk, intelligent workmanship, and the portrait of a girl, "Sweet Sixteen," by Mr. Volkert, has an assurance, a deision, in the execution, which is refreshing after the nerveless work which is most in evidence on For it may as well be confessed that the average

is desperately low in this exhibition, and that after taking it room by room, closely scrutinizing each wall, the south gallery to which one looks for compensation is, on the whole, an anti-climax. Here Mr. Naegele is diverting with two portraits in which he owes much of his effect to the natural good left unrouched as background. Mr. Kotz har a fair autumnal scene (No. 217), and Mr. Gaul's military composition has energy and anecdotal nterest. The "Temperance" of Miss Macomber harmed by her muddy pigments, is otherwise meri-torious; and two or three bits of genre by Mr. passable. But after these, with an approving ker." another at Mr. Coffin's "Rhododendron," and me of cordial disapproval at the large portrait by Mr. Leigh, which is the most conspicuous thing in the room, a survey of the autumn Academy to willingly closed. It is a sadly uninteresting exhibition. There are more than three hundred pictures hung, but they are nearly all of such mediocrity that the Academy would seem to have abandoned all discretion in accepting them. Of course, the mistake will be rectified, in a way, when the spring exhibition is opened. That is always an improveexhibition is opened. That is always an improve-ment. But it seems a pity that an autumn exhibi-tion should be opened, just because custom de-mands it, when there are not enough good pictures available to fill one of the smallest rooms. It would be well if the Academy concluded to be sat-isfied with one exhibition a year. Then all the re-sources of the institution could be concentrated upon one great effort, and the result would in-evitably be worth seeing.

# ART NOTES.

Durand-Ruel announces the arrival of a new and important work by Van Dyck, a portrait of the Count D'Alligre. It will be on view until Saturday. December 5. At the Logerot Garden, where the sculptures by

Mr. George Grey Barnard have provoked some admiration for their fluent workmanship and imaginative ideas, the public will be admitted for week longer than was first announced. The exhibition will not close until the end of the month.

The exhibition of Mrs. Richard Mansfield's furniture, tapestries and bric-a-brac at the American Art Galleries has been brought to an end, but the water-colors by M. Paul de Longpré remain. He la a facile painter of flowers, and his work deserves popularity. It is more "pretty" than original or strong, but the pictures are invariably decorative in arrangement and judicious in color. They will be visible until November 28.

# NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Daly announces the first performance this season at his theatre of "The School for Scandal" for Monday, December 14, and of "Much Ado About Nothing" for Monday, December 21. The dates of his opening plays have already been published. "As You Like It" will be given on Monday night, and "London Assurance" on November 39.

A letter received in this city yesterday says that Mario Costa, the well-known Italian writer, is soon to come to this country on private busiress. he is here it is the intention to produce his panto-mime. "L'Histoire d'un Pierrot," at some New-York theatre. It is said to be extremely easy to produce, requiring a simple stage set and only four charac-

At the annual meeting of the Treasurers' Club of America, which was held recently, the following fflicers were elected: President, Max Hirsch, of the officers were elected: Metropolitan Opera House; vice-president, George Audie, of the Lyceum Theatre; recording secretary. Audie, of the Lyceum Theatre; recording secretary.

John Hughes, of the Broadway Theatre; treasurer,

E. S. King, of Hoyt's Theatre; financial secretary,

H. D. Schaad, of the Metropolitan Opera House;
governors, John T. McKeever, of Paimer's Theatre;

C. William Jones, of the Garden Theatre, and Albert Fabri, of the American Theatre. The club is
to have its annual benefit in a short time.

Paul Steindorff, the musical director of the Lille Rursell Opera Company, who was in town yester day, says that Miss Russell's sickness is not so seri-ous as it has been represented. He believes that she will be able to sing in Chicago next week.

Augustus Thomas, the author of "Alabama," "In Missouri" and other plays, will conduct the re-hearrals of his latest play, "The Hoosier Doctor," which he has just completed for Digby Bell.

H. Beerbohm Tree and his company will begin their New-York engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre on November 30. They will play "The Seats of the Mighty," a dramatization of Gilbert Parker's novel of the same title.

A benefit is to be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sunday evening, November 29, to the widow of Leander Thompson, formerly advertising agent of the house. A long and interesting programme will be presented by well-known actors and vaudeville performers.

Thomas Maguire, formerly of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, has leased the Academy of Music, Quebec, and will open it on Monday with a dra-matic and vaudeville company.

There was a theatre party last night at the Mur ray Hill, consisting of about fifty members of the NXVth Assembly District Republican Club and the Blaine Republican Club. Among those present were Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Slias C. Croft, Correction Commissioner Wright, Alderman Frederick A. Ware, Dock Commissioner O'Brien, Senator Frank D. Pavey, James L. Stewart, Major John W. Totten, vice-president of the State League of Republican Clubs; M. M. Eckstein and H. H. Brock-

GENERAL MILES THEIR GUEST OF HONOR Cincinnati, Nov. 20 .- The Cincinnati Commercial Club held its usual annual banquet last evening at the Queen City Club. Interest was added to the eccasion by the presence of Major-General Kelson

A. Miles, of the United States Army, the guest of honor, who responded eloquently to the toast "Our Country." President Lars Anderson acted as toastmaster and delivered his annual address, which was followed by speeches from prominent local men on the commercial interests of Cincinnati. The dinner was an elaborate affair, covers being laid for over one hundred guests. The principal topic of the evening was "The Queen City of the West."